THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9459.

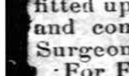
FOR LONDON, AND THE CAPE. —The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside;* will sail on the 15th inst. has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to GREY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 9th Dec., 1837.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT THE CAPE—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay, 9th December 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B. BAX H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail the the 1st week of January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 9th Dec. 1837.



FOR LONDON AND THE CAPE.—The fine Ship *Carnatic*, of 600 Tons. *John Brodie*, Commander, has superior accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon, she will sail about the middle of January and will call on the Coast if inducement offers, for plans of her Cabins &c. &c. apply to.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 2th December, 1837.

FOR LONDON. AND THE CAPE —The *Lady Feversham*, 500 Tons, *George Webster*, Commander, will sail about the 25th December, calling on the coast if inducement offers,—has good accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon. For passage apply to the Captain at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, where plans of her accommodations may be had.

FOR LONDON AND THE CAPE. —The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co
Dady's Building, 9th December, 1837

FOR LIVERPOOL The New Fast sailing *Barque "John Knox" John Thompson* Commander, will have quick despatch,

For Freight &c. apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.
Dady's Building, 9th Dec., 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The new Ship *Berkshire*, 600 Tons, Captain *John Clarkson*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive shortly and will be dispatched early in January. For Passage apply to, Messrs. *Remington, and Co.*

FOR LONDON.—*The Triumph*, 600 Tons, *Captain Thomas Green*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive in December, and will be dispatched in January.—For Passage apply to *Messrs. Remington and Co.*

FOR LIVERPOOL to sail about the 26th December the New Ship *Urania, Edward Noakes*, master. She has good accommodations and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or passage apply to

GEORGE S. KING.
Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship *Frances*, 500 tons burthen *Charles Heath*, Commander, will sail on the 20th Inst., has roomy accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For Passage apply at the Office of *Higginson and Cardwell, Rampart Row*,—Bombay 9th December, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British built Ship *Orleana*, 650 Tons, *A. Cameron*, Master, has good poop accomodation for a few passengers will sail about 20th December.—Apply on board or at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter, and Co.*—Bombay 9th December, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL *The Prineess Charlotte* 509 Tons, *B. Sproule*, Commander has good accommodation for passengers and will sail about the 20th instant, apply to the Captain on board, or at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 9th November, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The new Schooner PEARL, J. S. BOULTON, Commander, will have immediate despatch: Freight for Opium only, apply to *Cursetjee Cowasjee Esq.*, at his Office, Dady's Buildings.

FOR *Cossier* in the Red Sea the *Barque Clairmont* to sail about the end of January, having good accomodation for passengers, for particulars apply at the Office of *Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee Esq.*—Nesbit Lane, 8th December, 1837.

FOR THE RED SEA.—The Schooner *Emily*, For passage apply to W. BAXTER, Esq. at Messrs. FORBES and Co.—Bombay 8th Dec. 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN STEWART late an Assistant Surgeon of the Honorable Company's Sloop of War *Clive*, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton* Esquire the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of December 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday the 11th Dec, next at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction at his Residence, Colaba, the Household Furniture and Property belonging to *Charles Collier Esq.* M. D. (Depy. Inspr. Genl. of H. M's. Hospitals) consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass, China, Cutlery, Handsome Furniture, Sundries &c. and at 1 P. M. a Horse and Buggy, no Catalogues of the property which is now on view will be published.—Nesbit Lane, Dec. 9th 1837

A Young man lately from England wishes to engage himself as Servant to any gentleman or family going to England by land or sea, and has no doubt he can give satisfaction to those who may employ him, has no objection to wait some time if engaged, for furthers particulars apply to H. Hayden.—Albion Hotel.

THE undersigned have just landed the undermentioned Carriages, built by *W. Kinder, London*, in the best style, and of the latest fashion, which they recommend to notice, viz,

An Otium Gig, with Harness, price	Rs.	1,400
A Landaulette, with Harness, price ...	"	3,800
A Cab Phæton, and Harness, price	"	2,600

They have also a variety of other vehicles both new and second hand, exposed for sale, which are worthy of attention.

FRITH AND Co.
Nesbit Lane, 9th Dec , 1837.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.—Have recently received from the above respectable House the following, which they are instructed to strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality, viz.

1st growth Claret in Quarts per doz	..	Rs.	36
2d ....Do.. Do.. in Quarts.. do..	....	"	20
Superior Old Pale Sherry .... do...	....	"	26
Fine Mellow Port of a quality, unrivalled in this market. do..	....	"	24

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,—and a discount of 5 per cent allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above, of either sort of Wine is taken.—Nesbit Lane, 9th Dec., 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the under signed Sherry Wine of very superior quality (Gold Coleur) from *Messrs. H. B. Smith* and Co.

in Wood ...at	~~Rs~~	400	per Hhd.
" bottle...."	"	22	per dozen.
" pints...."	"	12	per dozen.

FRITH. and Co.
Nesbit lane, 9th December, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Wines of superior quality from "*Mendham and Co.*" London Sherry Wine (Gold color) per doz. ~~Rs~~ 18
Old Port Wine..... 18

Terms, Cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.

FRITH AND Co.
Nesbit Lane, 9th December, 1837,

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S, will sell by public auction on Saturday next the 9th instant at his late Residence in Rampart Row.

The Household Furniture and Property of H. ROPER Esq. Proceeded to Europe, consisting of Plate, and Plated ware, among which is a set of handsome Dish covers, Glass &Queen's ware, Hanging Lamps, Wallshades, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, a double barrel gun with percussion and flint locks by Forsyth, a ditto with percussion locks by JOHN MANTON and Son, Iron Treasure chest, Hunting saddles &c. &c. &c.—Bombay, 9th December 1837.

NOTICE.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER.

THE PROPRIETORS in consequence of numerous applications which have been made to them have determined from the 1st of January next, to fix the Rate of Subscription as follows viz.

14 Rupees per quarter or 56 Rupees per annum.

But if paid in advance.

40 Rupees for a whole year,
22 Rupees for the half year and
12 Rupees for the Quarter.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 9th December, 1837.

JUST published and ready for delivery.—No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 9th Dec , 1837.

PERSIAN AND HINDOOSTANEE BOOKS.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons, will sell by public auction, *without reserve*, on Monday, the 21st January 1838, a considerable number of each of the following valuable Persian and Hindoostanee works, viz.

PERSIAN WORKS.

Boorhanee Qatiu	in	2 vols :	folio.
Dewanee Hafiz	"	1 do.	8vo.
Goolistan	"	1 do.	12mo
Vakaya, or History of Hydrabad..	"	1 do.	do.
Kushroo Serin	"	1 do.	8vo.

HINDOOSTANEE.

Uklakee Hindee	in	1 vol.	folio.
Bagobahar	"	1 do.	do.

This sale will afford a most favorable opportunity for Gentlemen requiring Oriental works, to procure a supply of some of the best at a cheap rate, Orders from outstations will be duly attended.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1838.

A Club on eleven Calcutta Lottery Tickets, divided into 50 shares. are to be had from *Byramjee Nesservanjee Dantra*, at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co., at ~~Rs~~ 23½ per each share, and the Holders of the shares will be entitled to participate proportionably in such prize or prizes as may be drawn to the above 11 Tickets, payable 51 days after the drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within twelve months, and not otherwise, and subject to a deduction of 2 per cent Commission.

TERMS—CASH.

N. B.—The particulars and numbers of the above 11 Tickets are mentioned in the receipt granted to those who take shares.—Bombay, 8th December, 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

" It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* " Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Sedical Garette.*

" A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the " East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

CAPTAIN JAMES BARBER, H. C. S.

LATE OF THE SHIP "CAMBRIDGE."
EAST INDIA ARMY AGENT, AND AGENT FOR PASSENGERS TO INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
No. 4, LEADENHALL STREET.

THE above Agency, having met with support and encouragement, beyond the most sanguine expectation of the Agent at the request of many of his Constituents, Captain Barber has been induced to extend his Establishment, more particularly called for by the present change in the Channel of Intercourse between England and India, and which at no distant period, will become the main Stream of Communication with the Eastern World.

With this conviction it is obvious that an Establishment for general reference, where every information will be given on these points, and facility afforded, is much needed. Captain Barber, for this purpose, has added to his former Establishment a Subscription Agency. One guinea per annum paid in England, or 12 Rupees in India, will entitle Families or individuals to send Packages, Parcels, or Letters &c. for overland conveyance by Steam, or by the Sea route, via the Cape, which will be received, registered, and promptly forwarded, without further charge than for money positively disbursed, the Subscription to be paid in advance.

While numerous parties will avail themselves of the overland route for their own conveyance, as well as for letters, Periodicals, Parcels &c. motives of economy and the great inconvenience will restrain them from burthening themselves with heavy Baggage, Captain Barber has a warehouse to receive any quantity at a moderate charge that may be sent to him, to remain until the Owners shall arrive from India, or to be shipped from England for either of the Presidencies.

Civil and Military Servants on Furlough as well as other Subscribers will also find at this agency a comfortable Reading Room, the latest and best Intelligence from India, as well as an ample supply of English Papers and Periodicals, the arrival and departure of ships, Plans of those about to Sail, with lists of Passengers and Passengers expected. A registry of Servants is kept with their characters. Baggage cleared thro' the Custom House and warehoused if required. Insurance effected, Pay and Pension received, private and Public Business transacted at all the public Offices; and all other matters faithfullly attended to that can be comprised in a general Agency.

SUPPLIES.

Military Appointments and Miscellaneous Supplies obtained direct from the manufacturers at the wholesale prices, as well as Books, Papers, musical Instruments, and sporting Equipments of all kinds, and Captain Barber pledges himself to use the greatest *economy consistent with quality*, and he considers, a moderate charge for his services will be most amply returned by the saving in the prices paid, the selection made, and the expedition with which the order will be executed.

Regimental Messes. The great facility and frequency of communication with the Presidencies of India, and the improved mode of transit from thence generally to the Military Stations, afford to Messes the opportunity of receiving a constant supply, fresh, and good in quality, in place of being subject to an unsatisfactory outlay for trash, possessing none of the properties (but the labels) of the vender's articles whose name they assume. The Agent suggests that he should furnish Invoices with each shipment, and render an annual account, assuming that remittances will be occasionally made and authority given to draw at Christmas for any balance due. His commission on these transactions will be 5 per cent., and if furnished with funds at the time, 2½ per cent. Individual orders must be accompanied by remittance, reference for payment, or authority to draw.

The Agent feels it his duty to draw attention to the difference of cost if remittances accompany the order, instead of instructions to draw. The difference of Exchange averages 12 per cent, commission 2½=14½ per cent.

BILLS at 60 days sight on Messrs. *Frederick Huth and Co*, London, in convenient sets, may be had at the rate of 1s. | 9d. ¾ ₱ Rupee apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 9th Dec., 1837.

TO be let.—The unexpired lease of a dwelling House replete with Coach House and stabling in Medow Street. rent moderate, apply to *Messrs. Yates and Co.* Entry on the 1st January 1838.—December, 7th, 1837.

ON SALE,—at the Godowns of Messrs. *Higginson, and Cardwell*, the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira at Rs. 280 per Hhd. and Rs. 18 per doz.
Do. Malmsey at Rs. 130 per hf. qr. Cask, and Rs. 17 per doz, pints.
Do. old Port in quarts, and pints at Rs. 20 and Rs. 11 per dozen.
Superior Pale Sherry at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Do Brown do. at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Golden Colored do. at Rs, 200 per Hhd. and Rs 13 per dozen.
Superior Champaigne at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Also a few, well finished, double barrelled Rifles, Guns, and Pistols in cases, complete.

Terms, Cash,—Rampart Row.— Bombay 9th Dec., 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. SKINNER and Co. the following Wines.

Superior Orange Brown and Pale Gold Sherry, bottled at Xeres, in 6 dozen cases at..... } 22 Rs. per doz.
Orange Brown do. do. in 3 doz. cases at.... } 18 do. per doz.
Pale do. do, at.....14 do. per doz.
Champagne (Partridge Eye) in do.....at. } 40 do. per doz.
White Hermitage, vintage 1819 at..... } 40 do. per doz.
Do,..Do..Do..1827 at..40 do. per doz.

Dady's Buildings, 9th Dec., 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. *Diram, Carter and Co.* Manilla Cheroots, at ~~Rs~~ 22 per box of 1 Maund.—Bombay 9th December, 1837.

THUCKER COOVERJEE TERPALL, having contracted to sell to *Javerchund Nursey*, Hindoo, merchant, a House and Premises, situated in Thakoor Dwor Street within the Fort walls of Bombay in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to one Seejee, all persons having any claim upon the said Premises by way of mortgage, inheritable right or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same in writing to Mr. Morris, the purchaser's solicitor, at his office, within the fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof.—Dated this 8th day of December, 1837.

ઠક્કર • કુવરજી • તેજપાલે • ઘેર • ઈ૫ • જવેરચંદ નરશી • ડીનડુ • વેપારી • પાશેથી • વેચાતુ • લેવા નુ • શાટુ • ઝીધુંછે • તે • શ્રી • ઝોટમો • ઠાકુર કુવા રનાં • મોહોલામો • તથા • શીજીનાં • ઘે રની • પડોશમોછે—એ • કુપર • શરવે • લોઝોનો ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશો • અથવા • બીજી • ઝાં જ • રીતનો • દાવો • અથવા • માંગણુ • હોયેતો • તેનાંમોને • જાણ • ઝરેચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમો • મીશતર • મારીશ • ખરીદદાર નાં • ધારાનાં • વકીલને • ઝોટમો • તેની • આરીશ મો • લખતથી • જાહેર • ઝરે—તારીખ ૮ મી • દીશેમબર ૧૮૩૭ *

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1837.

No. 512.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the General Department, nnder date the 30th ultimo, to permit Assistant Surgeon Barrington, Civil Surgeon at Broach, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs, with leave from the 15th instant, to the 31st January, and to place Assistant Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, in charge of his duties, during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1837.

No. 513.—Assistant Surgeon A. Durham, M. D. now doing duty, in the Indian Navy, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty, but will remain at the Presidency, in waiting for employment in the Indian Navy.

No. 514.—Captain R. M. M' Cooke, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 515.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the five bearers attached to each Dooly, with European Corps, and Native Cavalry, are not to be withdrawn from Regimental duty, but to be considered as belonging to the fixed Hospital Establishment, and that all other bearers are to be considered under the Commissariat Department, but when the number of bearers at any station will admit of it, five are to be attached to each Native Regiment, so long as their services are not required to proceed with Troops on a march

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1837.

No. 516.—Lieutenant H. W. Diggle, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 517.—By a resolution passed in the Revenue Department under date the 23d instant, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers to be employed on Survey duties under the control of Lieutenant G. Wingate, Assistant, to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Poona, and Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Deccan, and to direct, that they proceed immediately to Mohole (in the Poona Collectorate) and place themselves under Lieutenant Wingate's orders.

Lieutenant F. Ayrton.....Artillery.
" T. Gaisford..... "
" J. B. Bellasis, 9th Regt. N. I.
" F. C. Wells.. 15th " " "
" D. Davidson, 18th " " "
" G. H. Robertson 25th " "

By order Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1837.

No. 104.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to consolidate the Pay and Allowances of the Assistant Surgeons employed in the Indian Navy, and to direct, that the whole be discharged in the Marine Department, vizt.

The Port Surgeon.....Rs. 467 1 0 } The same for every month.
Each Assistant Surgeon in the medical charge of a Cruizer..... " 306 10 0
Ditto Assistant on Shore, exclusive of house rent..... " 206 10 0

Bombay Castle, 4th December, 1837.

No. 105.—Assistant Surgeon A. Durham, M. D. now doing duty in the Indian Navy, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty, but will remain at the Presidency, in waiting for employment in the Indian Navy.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1837.

Assistant surgeon C. Morehead, M. D. having returned to the presidency, resumed charge of the medical duties of the Byculla schools, from tke 20th of last month.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1837.

Mr. H. Hebbert, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. P. Stewart, to be first assistant to the principal collector of Poona, from the 30th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1837.

Mr. E. B. Mills, to act as collector and magistrate of Tanna.

Mt. W. Simpson, to be collector and magistrate of Rutnageeree.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
L. R. REID.—*Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December, 1837.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut, have issued a sunnud, bearing date the 27th ultimo, to Kristna Rao bin Venkut Rao, appointing him sudder ameen of Belgaum, in the room of Rao Bahadoor Venkut Rao Soobajee, promoted.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Simpson, to the office of sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, to be judge and session judge and agent to the Right Honorable the Governor, at Surat.

Mr. J. B. Simson, to be 3rd puisne judge of the court of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, and judicial commissioner for the Deccan and Khandeish, and to act as senior puisne judge of that court.

Mr. A. Bell, to be acting 2nd puisne judge of the court of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut and acting judicial commissioner for Guzerat and the Conkan.

Mr. J. Pyne, to be judge and session judge of Tannah, and acting 3rd puisne judge of the court of sudder foujdaree and sudder dewanee adawlut.

Mr. G. Giberne to be acting judge and session judge of Poona and agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. J. A. Shaw, to be judge and session judge of Dhawar.

Mr. H. H. Glass, to be judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. B. Hutt, to be acting judge and session judge of Tanna.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to dispatch the Honorable Company's Steamer Atalanta, on Saturday the 30th instant, and the Honorable Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay on Saturday the 20th proximo, for Suez.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 29th instant.... ....Chests		493
Ditto from 30th instant to this day..... .... ,,		23
Chests		516

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 8th instant.. .....Chests		2,481
Ditto from 10th to the 29th instant..... ....Chests		917
Chests		3,398

IMPORTED

From the 8th to the 29th November last.....Chests		73
Ditto from 30th ultimo to the 5th instant.....Chests		422
Total		495

EXPORTED.

From the 8th to the 29th November last.....Chests		35
Ditto from the 30th ultimo to the 5th instant..Chest		2
Total		37

Bombay, 6th December 1837. J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent.*

EXCHANGE.

	Buy	Sei
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
First five per cent Loan.....		
No. 320, a 1st class.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108	@111
Third five per cent Loan.....	112	113½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	107½	106
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	99½	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....		
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	221½	221
Sovereigns each.....	10½	@10 2 50

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
H. H. the Imam's 36 Gun Ship Piedmontiese....	Aga Mahomed Rayhim & Co..	10th December	Zanzibar..	
Sarah.....	Messrs. W. S. Grey & Co..	15th do	London...	Cape.
Asia.....	Do Forbes & Co..... ..	20th do.....	....Do..	StHelena
Orleana.....	Do. Dirom. Carter & Co	Do. do.....	Liverpool.	
John Knox....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	Do do.....	....Do..	
Frances.....	Do. Higginson & Cardwell..	Do. do.....	....Do..	StHelena
Princess Charlotte.....	Do Dirom Carter & Co....	25th do.....	....Do..	
Lady Feversham.....	....Ditto.	Do. do.....	London...	Cape.
Urania..	G. S. King Esq.....	26th do.....	Liverpool.	StHelena
Malabar.....	Do. Skinner & Co.....	1st week in January.....	London...	Cape.
Boyne.....	Do D. & M. Pestonjee & Co.....	Do. do.....	....Do..	
Gilmore.....	Do Duncan Gibb & Co..	8th January..	....Do..	Ditto.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday.....	8 56	9 8
Sunday.....	9 23	9 49
Monday.....	10 14	10 37

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Colonel W. Fendall, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons from Kirkee.
Capt. J. S. Young, Nizam's Horse, from Aurungabad.
Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Assist. Surgeon T. Taplies, Civil Establishment, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surgeon Brodhurst, Artillery to Deckan.
Superintending Surgeon Weekes, Staff to Guzerat.
Lieut. Del Hoste, to Ahmedabad.
Ensign A. Austen, Attached to 8th N. I. to Sattarah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church Byculla on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Fletcher, Captain Hennell Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulph to Anne Inman, eldest daughter of James Orton Esq. Member of the Medical Board.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7th—Ship Heywood, John Jones, master, from Llanelly, 17th August 1837.

" 8th—Ship Edmonstone, Malcolm Macdougall, master, from Calcutta 20th October.

Do. Ship Bombay Castle, David Baxter, master, from China, 24th Aug. Singapore, 6th October.

Passengers.—4 Natives.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMER.—Atalanta,

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances, Emma. Calcutta, Urania, James McInroy, Gilmore. Boyne, Bombay Packet, Malabar, Drongan.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany. Sultana Anna Marta, Sophia, Hero, Bombay Castle, Edmonstone, and Haywood.

FRENCH.—Eleanor.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Mahomeedee.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1837.

When we wrote an article a short time since on the expediency of a General Registration of deeds and documents relating to the title to real property, we were not aware, as we now are, that the propriety and advantage of such a safe-guard of evidence had been already felt in this Presidency and some proceedings taken with a view of obviating this defect. We now find that a Draft of an Act for this purpose was submitted to our Council and by it referred to Bengal for approval, but that the Act was accompanied by such a *rider* on the part of one of our law officers that an unceremonious rejection was its fate with the authorities to whom it had been transmitted. We renew the subject, because we are perfectly satisfied that no measure would be more welcome in this island than a registration system, which should afford some security to the possessors of landed property and enable them to enjoy their acquisitions in peace, without the hazard either of suffering in their own persons or having their families plundered and despoiled by the concoctors of false documents, which are to be manufactured at the price of a few Rupees, and their authenticity as cheaply attested and sworn to in every street of Bombay, We should have been glad to have inspected the opinion of the learned authority which destroyed the hopes of a registration in the presidency, as we might perhaps have discovered reasons for the animadversion and treatment which the proposed measure experienced different from those common and hackneyed objections, which were made use of when the question of a General Registration was on the tapis in England. Now the principal objections which were urged at home were, first, the exposure which would ensue of defective titles, of family arrangements, and personal embarassments, secondly, the difficulties which would be opposed to loans on desposits of title deeds, and thirdly, the defects of the Registry itself which it was proposed to constitute. There were of course other trivial objections brought forward, but we believe that these on examining them will be found to fall within one or other of the classes into which we have divided them. With regard to the first, although it would certainly be open to any one who desired it to discover the limitations of real property, and the charges upon it, and even to search out the defects which might exist in the tenure of its possessor ; yet we believe that few but those immediately concerned, (whose object of course would and ought to be to know the situation of that property or security in which they either were at the time or were about to become interested through the necessities of its owner, would trouble themselves from mere idle curiosity with the difficulties the niceties and subleties of legal conveyances. It must also be recollected that a person, desirous of ascertaining the state of his friend's or neighbours property, would find this rather an expensive amusement and hobby, even supposing he was competent to do so and unravel our legal mysteries, which few we believe, but professional men are, and there is but little apprehension of the latter penetrating into the arcana of a registry without some solid inductive reasons for their exertions and which few except the interested would be content to bestow upon them. So far indeed is this from forming an objection to our minds, that we are rather tempted to regret that a registry, with all the advantages which it presents, is not sufficiently *patent* or *communicative* to the world on the pecuniary and credit condition of those, who buy and sell barter mortgage and speculate with their fellow men. The most fastidious, and those most greedy of concealment, would find that as concerned all but those who ought to know their titles, the registry would be a sealed book ; not to be opened except on the disbursement of some reluctant rupees, but still offering considerable protection to those who should bonâ fide deal or speculate in landed property. If however there be any class of men, upon whose dealings disclosures could have a more serious effect than upon others, that class must be Bankers ; and yet hear what Mr. Baring, a name of some weight in these matters, said when examined before a Committee of the House on this subject. The Question proposed to him was, " Do you apprehend any danger to the credit of bankers owing to the publicity given by the Registration ?" The answer was, " I think when we speak of danger to the credit of bankers, we must also consider danger to those who trust bankers, and I should say in that case, as in every other case, any measure which prevents people obtaining credit under false colours or under an appearance of property, which in reality does not belong to them, is most desirable. I have never found any respectable banker who would not rather see with pleasure that the public had that species of security. Undoubtedly the case may occur that a man may be apparently in possession of a large landed estate, and may have very little interest in that estate, but the real genuine interest of bankers and of commercial men is to do away with all fraudulent credit and all credit obtained under false appearances. I should say that as a general principle the fair dealer would be benefited by establishing truth in the general dealings of his profession. So far from a disadvantage I look upon it as a most valuable part of the bill that it would be the means of defeating false credit." The second objection is that registration would interfere with loans on deposit of title Deeds. This was considerably relied on by those who opposed themselves to the adoption of a general registry in England, but here it has no weight as we believe there are few if any transactions of this nature. Even in England this too was considered a most untenable and lame kind of opposition as deeds so deposited were esteemed a precarious and flimsy security. It was well observed too that a short form of mortgage adopted in lieu of an equitable deposit of this nature would be a much more legal and unimpeachable manner of pledging an estate, and the evidence that the owner of the Documents had the title could be much more satisfactorily adduced from a Registry than from his *ipse dixit* or the presumption which arose from his having the possession of certain deeds or papers. With regard to the third objection, that mistakes may be made in a registry and titles consequently vitiated, this is one which is equally applicable, and necessarily so to every branch of the law. A civil action may have its progress arrested by a slight omission or error, an indictment may fail for want of a few technical words and a deed may not operate as was intended for a like omission. This objection is therefore one rather to our system of jurisprudence than to this particular mode of securing the evidences of title, and this too is an objection which might be obviated in a great measure by imposing fines on the officers of the Registry, This therefore does not appear an objection of any great moment. The objections which I may be urged on the ground of caste and prejudice of the native, we must treat as s much verbiage. They are content to assert their right t property through our tribunals and to transfer and be queath it by our forms, of which registration is or would be one, and so far from being indisposed to the extr security of a registry we are confident they would gladly avail themselves of its protection. Considering therefore that Registration would be an invalu able benefit to this community, where daily attempts are made to palm upon others spurious and fabricated instruments of every description, we hope that the Go vernment will again bring forward some measure of thi nature for the safety and security of the public in their deal ings. In a moral point of view, independently of th advantage to the possessors of property, such a measure would be most valuable and intitling its promoters to the best thanks of those desirous of the moral ameliora tion of their species and operating as such a system would to remove the inducement to crime, it would go far t root out from among us one of the most fertile sources o mental debasement.

The *Atalanta* as will be seen from the Government ad vertisement will quit on the 30th Instant and the *Hug Lindsay* on the 20th proximo. We now stand a chan of a regular supply of news, which will be the case un the mail during the next monsoon is to toil up the E phrates again.

The *Hugh Lindsay* may be expected we understan abont the 25th Instant, and as she will scarcely brin later news than the begianing of November we shall hav to wait another month for the touchstone division on th choice of the Speaker.

We are sorry our contemporary of the *Hurkaru* shou have experienced the same fate as our subscribers payment of the double postage. We ourselves weigh the paper and found it under the 3½ tolas and therefo we presume the post office as our contemporary sug gests took advantage of the water. They are rathe thirsty at Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

FRIEND OF INDIA.—NOVEMBER, 23.

MR. MITFORD'S LEGACY.—Mr. Mitford, of the C vil Service, recently deceased, left *eight lakhs* of Rupe for the improvemont of the city of Dacca. The will wa contested by the relations, but confirmed by the Court in England. We have learnt, with no little surprise from the *Reformer*, that the Court of Directors hav refused to take charge of this legacy, and to apply to the objects to which it was destined. The reaso assigned by our contemporary for this refusal is, th infidel feeling which dictated to the testator, to ordai in his Will, that his body should not be buried in conse crated ground, and that no prayers should be read ov him. We coincide with the *Reformer* in withholding ou belief from his statement, as it seems incredible that Government which directs that endowments for idolatro worship should be carefully superintended by the publ officers of the state, should at the same time refuse to a ply to public advantage, a legacy so unexpectedly b queathed by one of its own servants. We hope to recei some farther information on this subject.—*Ibid.*

ENGLISHMAN.—NOVEMBER, 23.

SALUBRIOUS CLIME OF ARRACAN.—The follow from our correspondent at Akyab, dated 12th insta reached us yesterday. We give it prominence as it conta some matters of interest to officers whose fate may ca them to the salubrious clime of Arracan :—

' I am sorry to inform you, sickness is not unkno here even at this season. Three of our small numb are now under medical treatment for fever. Our comm sioner has, through his exertions and representation obtained a grant of a small supply for draining and im proving the roads, &c. though I must observe the Conse vative Department requires more money for renderi the station healthy than an Indian Government is like to advance.

It is to be hoped the projects of the commissioner wi be acceded to ; he only requires the means to render th place as healthy as it is possible for man in his finite wis dom to effect.

To the south we have a dense and dark jungl lining the shore, of no considerable width, but about 1 miles in length ; this, were there any considerable demand for fire wood, might be let out to any speculator for a lease of say 16 or 20 years, but it is necessary, that the Government in leting the land, should have some secu rity for its clearance, that being the principal object in view. The commissioner has had several offers but none he has thought expedient to accept. Thus the jungle waves with funereal gloom around its devoted victims.

Our Hindostanee servants suffer much from the climate they generally consist of the scum of Calcutta,—rascals out of place there but here demanding high wages and making the most iniquitous charges.

Before adventuring my life, in this painted sepulchre (for the place has beauty) I felt the inconvenience arising from a general want of information respecting what sup plies I should require, &c. It may not, therefore, come amiss to those who may follow when I am part and parcel of the Akyab alluvial, (which God forbid) to give a few necessary instructions on this head. Much of course must depend on individual taste as regards edibles and drinkables ; each reader may consult his bibatory incli nations in any respect he pleases, but good old port is considered in a medicinal point of view, as necessary in this land of fogs. Let not the curious in mutton imagine he will taste such a luxury more than once or twice a year, and he will not be disappointed. But if a genuine turtle feast *indulged* in occasionally, will make amends he will find as good as ever city aldermen did sit before You never tasted such fish in Calcutta, as is readily ob tainable here, and at small price ; we have for variety, soles, becty, mullet, prauns (very fine) crabs (do) &c. &c. If our numbers should increase, we may obtain good beef and veal much oftener that at present, but our fa friend the solo butcher of the place does not venture o the experiment of killing one of the fat kind, unless the arrival of a ship with European officers on board, should invite the speculation ; then (with an occasional exception we rejoice on beef with exceeding joy, to the manifes emancipation from sudden death of sundry fowls, duck and geese, of the *whilk* we have a daily surfeit, dresse in every imaginable manner to please the variety of tas naturally to be found between three lieutenants and ensign the general muster at the mess table. Among improvements about to take place, we are to have a lig house at the point near Fuckeer rocks, and one or tw piers or landing places which will add much to the con venience of all comers and aid the shipment of goods v considerably. At present we have no ghaut of any kin and when tide is out, landing heavy merchandize is ou the question, the bank shelving so very gradually a leave a muddy space of 500 or 600 yards from the distan a boat can then touch at this shore.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—NOVEMBER 24.

The *Ernaad* has already filled most of her cabins f Cosseir, and no doubt will be full of passengers ; fou

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merchants have been named to us among them. As the route to England via Egypt is now attracting so much notice, we are glad to be able to relieve the apprehensions some people entertain about the expense of it, by publishing the actual charges incurred by a friend who travelled at his ease and spared no expense to enjoy the sights which opportunity threw in his way.

BENGAL HURKARU—NOVEMBER 24.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from Plymouth 6th, and the *Scotia*, Campbell, from Portsmouth 7th August.

The following is a list of the *Scotia's* passengers :

Mrs. Ogilvie ; Mrs. Montgomery ; Mrs. Guyon ; Misses Boldero, Ogilvie, Ferrier, and Tweedle ; Adam Ogilvie. Esq., Bengal Civil Service ; Capt. Montgomery, 7th Regt. Madras Cavalry, Captain Guyon, 31st Regiment B. N. I. Dr. Wilson Bengal Army, Mr. White, Cadet ; Messrs. Wagentrieiber ; Tweedle ; A. Wagentrieiber ; Steeven ; Master Montgomery. Steerage Passengers.—Mrs. Perkin ; Miss Macdonald 69 Hon'ble Company's Recruits.

The *Scotia* spoke the *Orient* on the 12th October in Lat. 37. 22. S. Long, 59. E. she left Portsmouth 4th July, and the *Malabar* 1st September in .7 57. N, and 24. 24. W. she parted company with the *Robert Small* and *Windsor* off Cape Finnisterre.

We received yesterday, the Bombay *Courier* of the 11th instant, but it contains nothing of local interest, being filled with extracts from Liverpool and Calcutta papers giving English news to 19th July. We only notice the receipt of the *Courier* to advert to the fact of its coming to hand bearing double postage, although weighing only 3½ tolahs, which is ½ of a tolah within the weight allowed by the new act. We presume our brother's thick paper was damp when despatched to the Bombay Post Office, and might in that state have weighed a feather more than 3½ tolahs, which excess was greedily seized on by the official dawk understrapper and double postage levied accordingly. We do not think such very sharp practice can be acceptable to the Government or authorized by the Post Master General for whose information, as also for the information of our brother's suffering subscribers, we note the fact, in order that the saddle of blame may be placed on the right horse. Should any of our subscribers be similarly annoyed at any time, (which we do not expect) we hope they will inform us—and at the same time give us the benefit of the above explanation though now put forth in the cause of another.

BENGAL HURKARU.—NOVEMBER, 25.

An Extra Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *British Monarch*, Purvis, from Moulmein 7th November.

A list of passengers by the *Duke of Bedford*, reported yesterday, will be found in the proper place.

The *Duke of Bedford* reports "We left Portsmouth on the 25th July ; and returned to Plymouth on the 3d August in consequenc of the illness of Colonel Hawthorne's family, whom we relanded there, and took our final departure on the 6th——. Our voyage has been monotonous. We have spoken nothing ;—and have had the felicity of being at anchor almost ever since Sunday last owing to the calms and light winds.

We gave on Thursday an account, substantially correct, we believe, of the affray, which recently occured *not* at Hooghly, but near Chandernagore. We have since learnt that the two officers, one of whem the *Englishman* killed outright on Wednesday, but brought to life again, "smoking a Plunchato Manilla" yesterday, are rapidly recovering, and have been to Chandernagore to give their evidence before the authorities there. We understand that a great many of the natives first arrested have been released, but that the ring-leaders of the affray are in custody, and likely to be convicted, and if they are, the punishment which the Code awards to their offence, is death or imprisonment for life

In consequence of the absurd and alarming statement of this case, which appeared in the columns of our morning contemporary, Mr. Pigou has been sent up to investigate the affair. He reached Hooghly yesterday, and has probably ere now returned, as the Magistrate must no doubt have informed him, that there was scarcely a word of truth in the statement of the *Englishman* ; that no lives had been lost, and that there was no case for his, the Commissioner's, cognizance, seeing that the affray took place out of his jurisdiction.

We hear that according to the depositions of the Officers, they were actually invited and encouraged by the respectable natives to fire at the pigs ; but be that as it may, although their doing so was very indiscreet, still their offence was very venial, for it shocked no religious or other prejudices of the native, and was a mere matter of pecuniary loss to them, which, we suppose, five or six rupees would have amply reimbursed. No doubt that is a very considerable sum to poor people, but the parties concerned could have had no difficulty in recovering the amount by application to the proper authorities : instead of this course, however, they thought proper to inflict sanguinary vengeance on the officers, and would have murdered one of them had they not been prevented : and for so doing we trust that some of them will suffer, as they deserve.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TRUE SUN.—OCT. 4.

GIGANTIC JOB.—The *Thirtieth* Report of the Commissioners, for "inquiring concerning Charities, has just made its appearance. It is of the usual size, something under a thousand folio pages, and bears the signatures of twenty-two commissioners, at the head of which stand Lord Brougham and Sir Edward Sugden. Of all the jobs which disgrace the Government system of this country, this commission stands foremost. Its existence has been twenty years, minus a few months, and the cost to the country has exceeded *three hundred thousand pounds*. The commission was originally wrested from a corrupt and corrupting Government, by the perservering and eloquent exertions of Henry Brougham, but not until its powers were so crippled by cunning contrivances, carried out by partisan commissioners, as to render the inquiry, during the first twelve years, little else than a cheat. The two Universities, the great schools, the leading institutions, and every endowment having special visitors, were especially protected from examination. Here and there a sum of money of insignificant amount, and perverted by some unpatronised trustee, has been ostentatiously brought to light, and made the subject of a grave moral lecture upon the sacred rights of the poor, and the sin of abusing trusts created for their peculiar protection ; but as to any substantial correction of the enormomous abuses which run through the almost numberless endowments designed by our pious ancestors for the comfort of the old and the instruction and advancement of the young, little is to be found, and none of a prompt and efficient character. Few things more decidedly testify the fading nature of party politics than the origin and progress of the Charity Commission, which, as we have already said, owes its existence, to the burning eloquence of Henry Brougham. At the time of which we write, this extraordinary man was the idol of the people, with whom it was an earnest prayer that he might one day attain the power to carry out those great plans of national regeneration, which he portrayed with a fervour and effect that silenced the remotest suspicion of his sincerity. Not only was the magnitude and importance of our charitable endowments laid before the public, as the result of unceasing labour ; not only was their wicked perversion denounced, and the titled plunderers of the poor upheld to public scorn, but the necessity of adopting some very prompt and simple plan for their continuance, was earnestly enforced. The cruel mockery of our miscalled Court of Equity was delineated with a fidelity that made Eldon weep, at the same time that it strengthened the eager hope that the day might yet come when Henry Brougham, clothed in the ermine of judicial virtue, would stand forth the avenger of the pillaged poor, wield the sword of justice over the aged cottager, and lead lisping infancy to the hamlet schools, rendered rich by the restitution of wealth, which titled and clerical guardians had criminally appropriated to their own exclusive use. And no one knew better the methods by which these great objects might be realized than the learned individual to whom we refer, or held out stronger assurances of their accomplishment, should the chances of party ever confer upon him the power. Time has rolled on, and on its tide great fortunes have been borne to some and to none greater than to Henry Brougham, For four years he held the great Seal, and for four years he was silent upon the vast abuses of his Court and the crying abuses of our public charities. Human nature mourns over the sequel. Henry Brougham is now Lord Vaux, and a pensioner of £5,000 a-year, leaving the Court over which he presided and the abuses of our charities, which he denounced, just as he found them.

PALMERSTON PROPHECIES.

It would seem from the profound silence of the ministerial prints on the subject of O'Connell's letter to the "people of Ireland," that their patrons feel that Daniel has divulged a vast deal too much respecting the compact which the Whigs have entered into with the person who favoured them with the genteel and agreeable epithets, "base, brutal, and bloody." As we have already observed, the humbug of justice to Ireland" is at an end in England. O'Connell himself has admitted that the measures which he enumerates as constituting "justice to Ireland." can very well be dispensed with so long as he is paid for holding his tongue—he has confessed that he means to clamour for them only when he is unbribed, and that he will not suffer a ministry "to be blamed" for not passing them while his mouth is stopped with the hush-money he can realize from the sale of his share of the patronage of government. But what a compact is this!—how disgraceful to the unprincipled Whigs—how dangerous to the state! We never thought Lord Palmerston much of a conjuror, and did we not bear in mind that nature in her vagaries has often inspired fools, we could not have believed, even upon the authority of *Hansard's Debates*, that in March, 1813, the *cidevant jeune homme* could have made the following speech ; "The great stand has been made upon the admission of Catholics into the two Houses of Parliament, and the danger apprehended is, that they will influence the decision of the Houses in some vote which might, directly or indirectly, affect the Protestant establishments of the empire. Now, how does this stand ? In the House of Lords their numbers must of necessity be too small to have any effect upon the decision of that body. In the House of Commons the number would undoubtedly be greater, but would still bear so very small a proportion to the whole, as to render it absolutely impossible for them to carry any such point by themselves. Now, I beg to say that I am inclined to think that Catholics coming into this House would, much in the same way that Protestants do, range themselves under the banners of the different political parties which might exist within its walls, according as they might be influenced by considerations of personal connexion or political feelings ; but, supposing, for the sake of argument, that they move in one compact mass, directing all their efforts to the attainment of this particular object—by themselves they would be powerless ; they must then bargain with some great Protestant party, and barter their aid in the contest for the concession of their object when the victory should be gained. Now, I know well that, in a popular constitution like ours, when conflicting parties are nearly balanced, when all the passions of the mind are roused, and the prize to be fought for is nothing less than the direction of the affairs of a great and mighty empire, men may be led to make large sacrifices at the shrine of political ambition. The history of the country, unfortunately, is not without such examples. But, whatever may be the errors of individuals, I can never bring myself to believe that there would, at any time, be found in this House a sufficiently powerful and numerous Protestant party, so profligate in principle, and so dead to a sense of everything which would be due to themselves and to their country, as to barter away the religious establishment of any part of the empire for the gratification of political ambition. But supposing, again, this combination of improbabilities to occur, and such a vote to be extorted from that House, I trust that there would still be found, in the other House of Parliament, in a Protestant Sovereign, and, above all, in the indignant feeling of a betrayed people, barriers amply sufficient to protect the Protestant establishments of the empire from profanation by such sacrilegious hands." Three years ago we should have been as incredulous as Lord Palmerston was in 1813 as to the existence of a Protestant party in the House of Commons "so profligate in principle, and so dead to a sense of everything that would be due to themselves and to their country, as to barter away the religious establishment of any part of the empire for the gratification of political ambition" But three years have passed away, and we have seen Lord Palmerston—the scrub and errand-boy of former administrations—holding high rank in the ministry of a party which, called Protestant, has not only leagued itself with a Papist gang, but declared by its chief in in the House of Lords, that it desires to give a "heavy blow and a great discouragement to Protestantism in Ireland"—we have seen Lord Palmerston one of that "great Protestant party" which has been unprincipled enough to accept at Lechfield House the Papists' "barter of their aid" for the consession of Popish supremacy and the repeal of the union, to be achieved when the Whigs shall be triumphant over the Conservatives. But happily, we know what Lord Palmerston only trusted he should find—we know that in the "other House of Parliament," and in "a Protestant Sovereign" (though she be of "Hanoverian parentage," and has "sucked Lutheran milk") —we know that, "above all, in the indignant feeling of a betrayed people, barriers amply sufficient to protect the Protestant establishment of the empire from profanation by such sacrilegious hands" will certainly be found.—*Times*

VIRTUE OF THE FAR NIENTE.

It is now sufficiently plain, from ministerial newspapers and pamphlets, as well as from the address of that most magnanimous personage. Lord Palmerston, to the "independent" election of Tiverton, that ministers propose to continue in office until they are actually turned out. They do not say that they have not been considerably beaten in the late elections—they are too candid for that. They will not deny that the English counties have exhibited considerable dislike or contempt for their government—on the contrary they are almost thankful to have lost the support of constituencies so "unenlightened" as those of the English counties. It is true they did all they possibly could to obtain that support, and in the few instances in which they were not beaten they made a very great boast. But it is also true—so, at least, they say—that in the very many instances in which they were beaten it was no distrace or discomfiture at all. What enlightened government would care about the support of people living in rural villages, some of whom perhaps never saw gaslight in their lives, and others of whom scarcely know the difference between a "locomotive steam-engine" and a wooden mangle ? Next, as to what is to be done when Parliament meets ? They are not only well-informed enough to know, but candid enough to avow, that, circumstanced as they are in the House of Commons, they can do nothing. They cannot present "liberal measures," as they term them, to the House of Lords, supported by such majority as to call for the least deference. On the contrary, if they attempted any such thing they are very well aware they would but expose themselves to ridicule. A majority of some seventeen *tailors*, would be rather a preposterous thing to report to the House of Lords as an argument for overturning the British constitution, or even for inflicting that "heavy blow and great discouragement upon Protestantism" to which the philosophical Lord Melbourne made up his mind one day on his way from Storey's-gate to the House of Lords. Very well, then, say the ministers, with the profoundest air imaginable, and a disinterested expression of countenance which nothing but the *mens conscia recti* could give—"very well, then, since we cannot carry liberal measures, why we can't—that's all." And, by the mass, that is all ; and so ends the farce of the "liberal measure" administration. As to the serious melodrama entitled "organic change," that too, is utterly withdrawn—the company can't perform it. The first and grand object of British patriotism being to maintain the Melbourne cabinet free from every species of embarrassment it clearly follows that to attempt to carry any measure likely in its progress to embarrass the government would be a political crime. But all measures not of an absolute routine nature have that tendency when the government is circumstanced as it is at present. Therefore, no measure not of an absolutely routine nature should be attempted—in other words, to do nothing is the proper business of the present administration.—*Morning Post.*

TORY ACCOUNT OF THE SCOTCH MAJORITY—EDGE TOOLS.

The *Globe* accuses us unjustly of having neglected to explain the phenomenon of a ministerial majority in Scotland. If we had been guilty of the neglected the complaint would be as unreasonable as it would be to blame, as an omission, our not explaining why sunshine makes daylight. When, since the union, did Scotland not return a ministerial majority, save in 1835, after the other elections had determined the fate of the then existing ministry. We said that, as Scotchmen generally look more to public employment, to colonial offices, and colonial grants as a means of provision, than Englishmen or Welshmen do, the Scotch elections would be necessarily less independent, and more ministerial than the English or Welsh ; and we pointed to the public departments, and to the colonies, in which Scotchmen are certainly found in numbers beyond the relative proportion of population in the two divisions of the island, as proof of our premises We might have added a reason why the Scotch elections would be more Radical, as well as less independent. The Scotch constituencies are in a peculiar position with respect to the elective franchise ; they do not know how to handle soberly, and for its proper use, the new found instrument. We have read of an honest grocer who, being appointed a captain of train-bands, and girt with a new sword, was very much puzzled as to the manner in which he should employ the novel decoration and defence of his person. He unsheathed the weapon—balanced it—admired its brilliant polish—proved the sharpness of its edge and point—hacked the counter and the doorpost most unmercifully—flourished the deadly blade above the head of the poor shop-boy, until the lad ducked, for security, beneath the till—then called, in a voice of thunder, for the cat, and did not compose his noble rage until he had decapitated the faithful guardian of the larder, but disturber of his midnight repose. Now, it is pretty much in this temper that the Scotch constituencies have used the elective franchise given to them by the Reform Bill. If the ground of the *Globe's* complaint be that we do not treat the Scotch representation on the same footing as the Irish, we accept the complaint as a compliment to our justice and candour. There is no ill-feeling towards the empire, or the crown, among the Scotch-Radicals ; there has been no nomination by conspirators, in Scotland ; and therefore we should be ashamed to treat the Scotch and the Irish elections in common.—*Standard.*

IRELAND.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER.

Mr. O'Connell has published a letter to the Irish people. It is dated Derrynane Abbey, Sept. 2, 1837. It begins by complimenting the Irish on the elections and their result.

"Once again do the British people owe to the honesty and patriotism of Ireland the means of insuring the peaceable progress of political amelioration and improvement ; once again the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty stands deeply indebted to the exertions of the Irish. The Irish carried the bill to emancipate the Protestant Dissenters of England ; the Irish carried the bill to emancipate the Catholics of both countries ; the Irish carried the English Parliamentary Reform Bill ; the Irish carried the Scotch Parliamentary Reform Bill, they carried the English Municipal Reform Bill ; the Irish carried the Scoth Municipal Reform Bill ; and now the overwhelming majority of Irish Reformers give to the Queen's government the opportunity to carry through the House of Commons every other measure tending to increase the liberties and franchises, and to lessen the burdens of the British people ; and, at the same time, to render the throne secure from the vile plottings of the interested bigots and peculators, who, under their new name of Conservatives, but with more than the ancient rancour and depravity of Toryism, seek to place, the Queen and the nation under the yoke of worse than Hanoverian despotism. Hurrah, then, for the loyal Irish—hurrah !"

Mr. O'Connell then looks back on Ireland as a shining light in the dark ages :—"During that dismal period Ireland shone a glorious light of literature and religion—educated the youths of Britain and the Continent—and whilst she persevered at home the sacred deposit of Christian truth, sent abroad through universal Europe the missionaries by whose piety and labours the people were converted, the churches and monasteries were rebuilt, and learning and religion restored amongst the nations. The most famous universities were established by Irishmen. The long renowned Padua, as well as Paris and Oxford are indebted for their foundation to Irishmen."

He dwells on the fidelity of the Irish to their religion, and remarks that in the reign of Mary there was no persecution by the Catholics. He looks back with melancholy pleasure on those periods of history, and proceeds thus :—

"I wish, too, to show forth, in the presence of the inhabitants of Europe, who have their eyes fixed, and their hopes dependent on the state of British politics, the atrocious and unspeakable iniquity of that faction in Engiand, which, led on, alas, by their clergy, clamorously refuse to recognize our services and virtues, or to admit our title to an equality of civil rights and privileges."

He then desires to take a view of the position of the Irish ; of the combinations for and against them. At the head of the friendly combination he places the Queen, lauding her education, the political part taken by her uncle, the King of Belgium, and the wisdom of her mother "The Queen is the head of the friends of Ireland ; and her ministry are only second to her. Never before was there a Sovereign on the throne of England who did not hate or despise the Irish ; never before was there an administration friendly to Ireland." "The great and good Irish nation," not only Catholic, but Protestant, he sets on the same side ; the majority of the Scotch, and the town majority in England ; and as "Against justice for Ireland," he ranks the Lords, the minority of the Commons, a minority of the Scotch, all the English parsons, and a majority of the county voters. In this state of things he says—

It is my deliberate and long-continued advice to support the Queen's government upon all possible occasions, and by all possible means, and to place the most implicit confidence in the intention and determination of the Queen."

"Our enemies," he says, "cannot prevent the ministry from doing much practical good to Ireland whilst they remain in office. They will continue to give us learned, and, above all, impartial judges and assistant-barristers. They will make the police force a protective, from being a bigoted and partizan power. They will check and controul some of the tyranny of the magistracy ; and when Lord Plunkett consents, they will diminish the number of those who ought not to be in the commission of the peace. They will increase the number and enlarge the jurisdiction of dispassionate and intelligent stipendiary magistrates. Let any man," continues Mr. O'Connell, "look at what Lord Mulgrave's government has already achieved in Ireland. The Orangemen of the north are restrained ; few outrages are now committed by them. The Whiteboys of the south are extinguished or tranquillized. The criminal calendars are nearly blanks, and the jails are nearly empty. The outrages and crimes of agrarian disturbers, which, with little interruption, for a century disfigured and disgraced Ireland, are no more heard of than if they never existed, or are heard of only in the calumnious fictions and inventions of the Orange Tory press. All Ireland is being tranquillized and conciliated ; and so much of peace and harmony as now exist have been unknown since the first introduction of British domination."

After contrasting with this picture the gloomy catalogue of horrors that Orange rule would create in Ireland he says that justice to Ireland demands a 5l. franchise for counties, the abolition of rate paying clauses in towns, corporate reform, and the abolition of tithes. He is also prepared to vote for the fullest extension of the franchise in England and Scotland. "Every man," he says, "should vote ;" he will also support the ballot and short Parliaments. He would overcome the hostility of the peers by a new creation, and by taking away all government employments, &c., from peers who oppose the government. He exhorts all English Reformers to unity, and concludes by assuring the Irish people that if the Queen or the ministry cause-lessly desert them, he will not rest till he has caused repeal and restored the Parliament to College Green. With this brief allusion to Sharman Crawford's accusations, the letter is wound up. "I am again the object—the chosen object of variegated and petulant calumny from what ought to be an unexpected quarter. Shall I condescend to reply ? Yes, I will in one, and only in one sentence—My life is my reply."—*Atlas, Sept.*, 10.

SPAIN.

CARLIST RENDEZVOUS.

Valencia.—In this province the Christinos are inactive. Zariategui, free to march where he would, had deposited the spoils of Segovia in the hands of Don Carlos, and was, as we long ago suspected, hoisting the flag of the general Carlist rendezvous at Soma Siera. The Carlist calculate on collecting an army of 20,000 men in Lower Arragon before any attempt is made on Madrid. The little town of Colmenar Viejo, almost in sight of Madrid, is to be the seat of a Carlist nucleus like that at San Leonardo, and from these points will come the orders to the advancing army

BATTLE OF HERRERA—DEFEAT OF BUERENS.

Arragon.—We left the contending parties in this province on the eve of a battle at Herrera ; the Carlists, commanded by Don Sebastian in person, the Christinos by Buerrens. Our anticipations have been justified by the event : a battle *was* fought at Herrera on the 24th ult., in which Buerens was wounded, and his army totally routed. The Carlists are said to have been 12,000 strong. Their object was to reach the pine woods of Soria, and to join themselves with the troops collected there by the Carlist junta of San Leonarda, and perhaps with the army of Zarintegui, at the rendezous in Valencia. To prevent this was a very important matter, and Buerens did the duty of a good soldier in attacking them with his 6,000 men. That he did not succeed was owing to Oraa, who failed to support him at the critical juncture The Carlists must encounter Oraa and Nogueras before they succeedeed in their great object ; but the defeat of Buerens is demoralizing. The defeated Christinos retreated by night into Carinea in a very deplorable condition ; their loss is estimated at 3,000, or one-half of the whole force. The battle lasted three hours ; the route of the Queens troops is allowed by their own writers to have been complete. Buerens had joined Oraa at Daroca with the remainder of his army.

The Carlists lost 600 men ; and the brave General Quilez, who was slain, was much lamented by Don Carlos. The Carlist chief, Manolin, was wounded. The Carlists prevail in Valencia and Arragon ; but they are much perlexed and impeded by the want of ammunition. The Christinos are supplied from England.

A proper tribute is paid to the bravery of the Christinos under Buerens. Though discomfited these men fought bravely, and made the enemy purchase their victory so dearly that, instead of advancing after it towards Soria, they have found it necessary to retrograde to Cantavieja.

BRITISH NAVAL INTERVENTION—INDEPENDENCE OF CATALONIA.

Catalonia.—On the 21st ult. the British admiral commanding on the eastern coast of Spain went ashore, and was honourably received at Barcelona by the governor (General Pastors.) De Meer was then at Cervera, but one report gave it that he had resigned, another that his troops refused to obey the government, and had declared for the independent junta of Catalonia.

REVOLT AT PAMPELUNA—FALL OF PENNACERRADA.

Biscay Navarre.—The northern provinces are still the scene of the most fatal incidents of the sanguinary tragedy now acting in Spain. Escalera was murdered at Vittoria, and several of his officers at Mirando del Elbro ; Saarsfield suffered at Pampeluna ; and at all these places an insurrection rages which has raised the vilest dregs of the soldiery to the supreme command. A junta, civil and military, has been appointed by the rebels, and is declared that Navarre is for the future independent of the central government in Spain. Don Leon Iriarte, who was compelled to lead the tirailleurs of Isabella II. against Pampeluna, in consequence of which Saarsfield was slain, has since, we understand, suffered a similar fate At Mirando the national guards were the actors, at Vittoria the soldiery. Escalera was murdered by the servants of a man in whose house he confidently sought protection ; Saarsfield was slain on horseback in the streets, while returning from an interview with the new junta ;

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Col. Mendevil, or Mendiore, was butchered in his bedroom.

The Carlist chief, has taken possession of the valley of Caranza, from which the governor of Bilboa, Castaneda, was threatending to dislodge them. The garrisons of Irun and Fontarabia were said to be in a state of insurrection, and the officers who sought to escape into France were informed that all communication between the troops of France and Spain was especially interdicted, and an asylum would be refused to either party in the civil broils. The latter part of this intelligence is confirmed; the former waits for proof. At St. Sebastian, the British auxiliary legion would reach the term of its second engagement on the 10th instant, and as funds had not been found to satisfy the soldiery, much misery and some excesses were expected.

A military insurrection being apprehended at Santander, Count Mirasol has for the second time sought the protection of the British flag. This general has quitted Santander, and Jauregui is about to quit San Sebastain; such is the spirit of the troops, they fling off all restraint The Carlist force which took Penacerrada has marched to Trevino. A simultaneous foraging move had been made from St. Sebastain and Hernani. The British legion were principally engaged in it. The Carlists gave very little resistance, merely firing an occasional shot as a favourable opportunity presented itself. Unfortunately one of those took effect on a very deserving young officer of the legion, Major Atkins. He was wounded in the jugular vein, and his recovery is scarcely hoped for.

A letter from Bayonne of the 1st instant, states that Bilboa, Santander, Vittoria, and Logrono, had come to an understanding to form a central junta under the name of "General War and Finance Consulting Committee," which was to direct the civil and military affairs of the country situate between the Ebro and the line of Navarre. Uranga was reported to have successively carried the forts of Trevino, Arminon, and Puebla de Arganson.

La Mancha.—The Carlist chief Palillos, at the head of 350 cavalry, had advanced as far as Guero, which he had attacked, whithout success, in the morning of the 22d ult. The alcalde and the people having retired into the fort of the church, there defended themselves during the four hours the Carlists remained before the place, when, perceiving the impossibility of forcing an entrance, Palillos caused a number of detached houses to be set on fire and moved towards Christo Villajos. Two national guards were killed in the fort.

MORE MILITARY INSURRECTIONS.

Leon —We regret to learn that at Valladolid events have occurred too closely resembling those of Vittoria and Pampeluna; the governor is said to have perished.

FRANCE.

The expedition to Constantine is resolved on, and the Duke of Nemours will accompany the army thither from Algiers. The necessity for the expedition is caused by Achmet Bey, who having assented to give up Guelma, demanded at the last moment that it should be yielded by the French. It is supposed that he is encouraged by the Sultan, and hopes for succour from the fleet which is now on the coast under the command of the Capitan Pasha; but the French admirals, Gallois and Lalande, have orders to force the Turkish ships to withdraw, and it is not likely that the Turks will risk a battle.

"So convinced is even the French government that anarchy will occur in Spain," says a private letter, "that the Duke of Orleans, who had intended to accompany the expedition against Constantine, was retained in order to command a French corps to be sent at the last moment to the assistance of the Queen."

The publisher of the legitimatist journal *L'Europe* was condemned by default, on the 26th ultimo, to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of 8,000f, for a seditious libel. Having appealed against that sentence came before the Court of Assizes (Paris) on Monday last. The accused was, after an able defence made by his advocate, M. Henne acquitted.

The relations of France and Hayti had become so much involved, that the French government have determined on sending thither M. Baude or M. Las Cases, jun., in quality of special commissioner, to effect, if possible, an amicable arrangement of the matters in dispute.—*Atlas. Sep.*, 10.

PRESENT STATE OF SIBERIA.

The *Prussian State Gazette* gives a document lately published by the Russian government—a return of the culprits exiled to Siberia in the years 1833 and 1834, from which it appears that the total number in Western Siberia on the 1st of January, 1833, amounted to 33,921 males, and 6,873 females. In the Eastern division there were 42,675 men, and 8,589 women. In all, 95,058. In the course of 1833, the number was increased by 7,884 criminals of both sexes, and in 1834 by 10,957. On the 1st of January, 1835, there were, in Western Siberia, 35,797 men, and 6,942 women, and in the Eastern part, 40,898 men, and 16,223 women—Total, 97,121 individuals, being an increase of 5,063.

From this, the *Berlin Journal* comments on the state of society in Siberia as follows:—"It results from this document that the government of Cazan supplied the greatest number of criminals, and the governments of Archangel and of Olönetz the smallest; in Cazan the proportion of culprits 'deserving capital punishment' is 1 in every 2,752 inhabitants; in Archangel, 1 in 10,734, and in Olonetz, 1 in 12,329. The women transported to Siberia have been for the most part condemned to hard labour for the crime of incendiarism. In 1833, the only natives of Livonia sentenced to exile for murder were females; and another remarkable fact is, all the women exiled for murder during a period of ten years belonged mostly to the eastern provinces of the empire. The individuals sentenced for political crimes are obliged to reside in the north of Siberia or in the east, towards the Icy Sea; those condemned for less dangerous offences are allowed to settle in the south and west, and in the government of Tobolsk, where the climate is much milder. Among those exiles are many who belong by their birth, education, and rank, to the first classes of society, and possess sufficient strength of mind to be reconciled to their fate. The children born of marriages contracted by those exiles with Siberian women bear no trace of their European origin, or the manners of their ancestors. This explains why Russian noblemen who, in Siberia, devote themselves to agriculture, hunting, and manufacturing pursuits, do not differ in the slightest degree from other classes of the people. The descendants of the Tartar prince profess the Mahomedan faith, and live apart from the rest of the population, with whom they never intermarry. The Tartars of Siberia reside all in separate slobodes, and work only for themselves. The German exiles, on the contrary, have modified in a singular degree the manners and customs of the Russians, but remain strictly attached to the religion of their ancestors, although their mode of living approaches nearer to the simplicity of a patriarchal life. They are distinguished by their spirit of order and industry. The Israelites banished to Siberia are treated with more kindness and attention than in any other part of European Russia. They are considered as a distinct people, and as being of the same origin as the Germans, because all those who have settled in Siberia invariably speak the German language."—*Atlas, Sept.* 10.

ST. VINCENT'S—The *Royal Gazette* to the 29th July has reached us. This paper invariably gives a meteorological register, of which the value is conspicuous in the number now before us. The barometer on the 22d of July was 30.4, so it continued on the 23d, rising on the 24th to 30.16, and on the 25th to 30.18; then came the burricane, or storm wind, and the mercury fell to 30.11, continuing at that rate all the 26th, and till noon on the 27th, rising from that hour as the storm passed to 30.23; and to the 28th to 30.28. The storm was from the west and south-west, accompanied with rain; it commenced at eight A. M., and continued till sun-set the same evening; the barometer rose to 30.18, but fell again in the morning, as above stated. The sea was heavy, and the storm ceased only when the wind turned eastward. A valuable drogher, of St. Vincent, was wrecked off Colonarie. The Lieutenant-Governor had, by proclamation, ordered the magistrates to sit every alternate week, in convenient districts, to hear complaints. This was a measure universally approved.

DREADFUL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—THREE LIVES LOST.

On Tuesday morning an accident similar to that which occurred last year at the Nore, when the Red Rover was sunk by coming in contact with the Magnet in the fog, took place in the river near Gravesend, but was attended with more fatal results, three persons having perished. The vessels which came in collision on this occasion were the Apollo, a small steamer, belonging to the Commercial Steam-Packet Company, and the Monarch, a large and powerful steam-ship, the property of the General Steam Navigation Company. The Apollo, a steamer of about 120 tons, devoted solely to the conveyance of passengers, was coming up the river on her way from Yarmouth to London, with twenty-five persons besides her crew on board, when she was met by the Monarch, a Leith packet, on her way down, in Northfleet Hope, and while rounding the point, a dreadful collision took place, by which the Apollo, being the smaller body, suffered, and soon went down. When the two vessels met it was about three o'clock, and the night was very dark and hazy. the tide being nearly at its height; and, when the crash took place, the affrighted passengers, all of whom were below in their berths, and a majority of them asleep, were aroused, and rushed on deck, believing their doom was fixed, and the shouts of the men and their cries for help, mingled with the cries and shrieks of the females, formed a scene of terrific confusion. The passengers in the Monarch were soon quieted, and it was ascertained that she had received very little damage by the concussion. She proceeded immediately alongside the Apollo. which filled rapidly, and took her passengers and crew on board, when it was ascertained that all were saved except the stewardess and two children. In ten minutes afterwards the Apollo disappeared; she went down in deep water. The Monarch remained close to her until day light, when the Newcastle, a towing steamer, hove in sight, and the Apollo's passengers were transferred to her, and conveyed to London, where they did not arrive until ten o'clock, and the anxious inquirers assembled at the wharf ascertained the real extent of the calamity. Previous to the arrival of the Newcastle information had reached the metropolis that every person on board the Apollo had perished, and the eastern part of the metropolis and the city were in a state of feverish excitement for several hours, the report having obtained extensive circulation, and, with the remembrance of several recent steam-boat calamities, was too readily credited by all who heard it. In order to allay any fears as regards the Monarch, we are happy to estate that the injury she received is of the most trifling nature; a part of her cutwater only was carried away, and there is no doubt of her reaching Leith in safety. The slight damage she has sustained will not at all affect her speed. When the Apollo was struck there were two children asleep in the fore-cabin. They were both in charge of the same nurse. and the woman's first effort when the collision took place was an attempt to rescue the children, but the water flowed in so fast close to the spot where they were sleeping, that she nearly lost her own life, and the litte ones perished.

On Tuesday a meeting of the directors of the Commercial Steam Boat Company took place, when directions were given for the raising of the vessel (the Apollo), which lies as near as possible in midstream, and in water so deep that at full tide no part even of the mast is visible; at low water only the top part appears a short bare pole; the chimney is at no time of tide visible. Had not the Monarch been able to stop herself, and render vigorous assistance, the condition of the entire crew and passengers of the Apollo would have been fearful. At a broad part of the river, with scarcely any houses on either side, not a boat known to have been afloat near, the few inhabitants on both sides buried in profound sleep, the calamity had passed over, and the vessel long become fixed in deep water, ere anything was known of the event at Gray's or Northfleet. Prompt and efficient assistance from shore could not have been obtained in time. A boat has been made fast to the wreck, where a man constantly remains, with a flag hoisted, as well to protect the wreck as to direct other vessels to steer clear. From the darkness of the night, and the confusion, the passengers, it is believed have generally lost their luggage, a matter, as is known, of great importance to several poor industrious persons on board. A subscription has been opened for their benefit, and the passengers of the Monarch, who manifested every sympathy for the sufferers, raised an immediate subscription of 11l. 18s. for their relief, an example worthy of being followed, as the directors of the Commercial Steam Company will see to its fit distribution.

The names of the poor chidlren drowned are Henry Olive Boulter, aged six years and a quarter (son of Mr. Boulter, of Northampton-square, and a member of Lloyd's), and John Halden, aged three years, a nephew of Mr. Boulter's servant, who had them both in charge. The former child had been in Norfolk more than twelve months, and the servant had been sent down to bring him up to his parents, who were waiting his arrival when they received the afflicting intelligence of his loss. The poor woman, a faithful servant, who has lived with Mr. Boulter many years, has been in a state of distraction bordering on insanity ever since the accident. She threw herself overboard at the time to get out of the way of the bowsprit of the Monarch, which came very near when she struck the other vessel, but she was saved by one of the crew. The fact of the fore part of the vessel so soon beginning to sink prevented the children from being saved, although she called loudly for their rescue before jumping overboard.

[An effective regulation for the prevention of similar accidents was recommended by Sir John Hall to the committee of the House of Commons on the port of London. It ought to be a standing rule. The direction is given in a few words—"Whenever steamvessels are seen approaching each other steam on, the helm of each to be immediately put a-starboard." This may be accomplished without the slightest confusion or difficulty, and the vessels would be sure to clear each other.]—*Atlas, Sept.* 10.

MISCELLANEA.

MATERNAL AND FILIAL TENDERNESS.—At the Paris assizes on Friday, Roussel, a cook, was sentenced to hard labour for life for having robbed and drowned his mistress. In the course of the trial it was stated that he had cohabited with sundry other women, one of whom, Mademoiselle Leveret, he was also suspected of having dropped into the Seine. The judges ordered immediate inquiry to be made into the matter, and Mademoiselle Leveret was found living in an obscure part of Paris, and her son in the prison of La Force. Both were separately brought into court. The son was first interrogated, and declared that, for ten years past, he had had no tidings of his mother. The mother being next introduced, stated that her son left her ten years ago, and that she knew not what had become of him. The meeting of parent and child who deemed each other no more could not fail to yield a dramatic scene. All eyes were turned upon the presiding judge, as with the most anxious attention he contrived to bring about the interview in such manner as to prevent their mutual bliss from proving fatal to them. When handkerchiefs were ready, and the gen-d'armes prepared to prop overpowered nature, the signal was given: "Behold your lost son—behold your mother!" Mademoiselle looked at her offspring with perfect *sang-friod*, and t'other brute returned his dam's affection with equal frigidity: it was not before she had minutely explored his mouth that she acknowledged him to be her son. Mother and child forthwith separated, and resumed their respective seats, and not another glance were they observed to cast at each other. A murmur of indignation ran through the disappointed audience, and the goodnatured president, who had prepared them for a scene of emotion betook himself to his snuff-box as he muttered: "Instinct sublime de la maternité! Elan spontané d'un fils qui retrouve sa mère! Voix impérieuse du sang! Ah! voila donc à quoi se réduisent vos transports!"

SANGUINARY DUEL.—The following account of an "affair of honour," which we extract from the *Brownville Banner*, an American paper, gives no very flattering picture of Trans-Atlantic civilization:—"For some time past a slight misunderstanding had existed between Mr. Henry W. Anderson, of Bolivar, and Mr. Richard M. Jones, merchant, of this place. Near the close of the week Anderson came to Brownville, and, according to custom, placed his name on the hotel register. Shortly afterwards he discovered a remark immediately under his name impugning his character, and bearing the signature of R. H. Jones. He then wrote a reply, attaching his proper signature. On Monday morning last, at an early hour, Mr Jones called at the hotel, and seeing the appended remark, became much enraged, and declared he would have satisfaction. He walked to the door of a store into which Mr. Anderson had just entered and called to him to come out. He complied when Mr. Jones demanded of him whether he had written the remark alluded to above or not. Mr. Anderson answered in the affirmative, at which moment each resorted to a pistol, standing about four feet apart: in an instant they fired simultaneously, making but one report. Mr. Jones's ball lodged in the muzzle of his adversary's pistol, and the contents of Mr. Anderson's pistol (three balls) lodged in Mr. Jones's breast, over the right nipple. He expired in two or three hours, leaving a wife and two or three children. Mr. Anderson submitted immediately to the authorities, and was discharged. Upon examination it was found that it was a misunderstanding, and if the parties had only conversed together, on the subject, no difficulty would have ensued. Thus, by entering precipitately and prematurely into strict measures, have we lost a respectable citizen and poignant regret has been driven to the heart of another—while a tender wife and infant babes have witnessed the flowing of blood and dying groans of him who was to them most dear on earth."

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.—The beautiful allusion of Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwhich, in his sermon in aid of the funds of the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, to the charity and truly-Christian spirit of his predecessor, reminds us of a fine passage in Sir W. Scott's "Peveril of the Peak." Dr. Stanley recalled to the minds of his auditors the toleration of his predecessor on political as well as religious subjects, saying that he was gathered into the garner of heaven full of age and virtues. In his endeavours to live in charity and love with Churchmen and Dissenters, he would imitate the late Bishop. He called upon his reverend brethren to bear in mind that they should have but one object, and that was to extend the religion of the cross; they must cast the mantle of charity over those who differed from them. In "Peveril of the Peak' there is a very interesting account of of an interview between Major Bridgnorth, a Presbyterian and Lady Peveril, of the Episcopalian Church, who had taken charge of his only child, an infant daughter. On Lady Peveril proposing to continue to tend his child—"Madam," says the Major, "your kindness makes me the happiest and most thankful of men; but can it be consistent with your own conscience? Sir Geoffrey has his opinion on many points, which have differed, and probably do still differ, from mine: he is high born, and I of middling parentage only; he uses the Church service and I the catechism of Assembly of Divines at Westminster——" "I hope you will find prescribed in neither of them," said the Lady Peveril, "that I may not be a mother to your motherless child? I trust, Major Bridgnorth, the joyful restoration of his majesty, a work wrought by the direct hand of Providence, may be the means of closing and healing all civil and religious dissensions among us, and that, instead of showing the superior purity of our faith by persecuting those who think otherwise from ourselves on doctrinal points, we will endeavour to show its real Christian tendency by emulating each other in actions of good-will towards man, as the best way of showing our love to God."—*Falmouth Gazette, Sept.* 16.

A HOT BERTH.—The *Baltimore Sun* has this advertisement—"Wanted, three steady men to carry the *Sun*."

A Barrister observed to a learned brother in court, that his whiskers were very unprofessional. "You are right," replied his friend; "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

NEW PLAN OF PAVING.—The paving of Ludgate-hill on the plan of raising the edge of the stones instead of laying them down flat, goes on with great spirit. This mode was first brought into use on Holborn-hill, some years ago, and has been found of great assistance to horses in ascending that acclivity. The disadvantages attending it are, that should an animal stumble and fall in going down the hill, the sharp edges of the stones are sure to cut his knees severely, and in frosty weather the ridges are apt to become receptacles of ice, thus greatly increasing the chances of slipping. Fleet-street is also about to be re-paved. The existing pavement has been down about eight years, and is in many places in great need of repair,—*Sunday Times, Oct.* 1.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A melaancholy accident occurred on Thursday night, during the disembarkation of the 81st depot, under the command of Major Willcocks, K. H., on the beach at Skinburness, being on their passage from Dublin to Carlisle, by the Messenger government steamer. A boat, containing three officers and fifteen soldiers, returning from fatigue duty in landing the baggage, was carried by the strength of the current under one of the paddle-wheels, and almost instantly upset, the paddles being put in motion from the violence of the stream. One officer and several of the soldiers, with part of the boat's crew, clung to the wheels, and after some delay the people on board succeeded in stopping the wheel by handspikes, and rescuing them. Another officer was picked up in passing the side of the vessel by a brother officer on board. But we regret to state that the third (Captain John Gilby) sank almost immediately after having passed the stern of the vessel, being unable to swim, and encumbered at the time with a cloak and sword. The rest of the men and one of the boat's crew were picked up nearly a mile astern, by means of one of the boats sent from the vessel.—*Ibid.*

STRANGE ESCAPE.—At eight o'clock on Thursday night the greatest curiosity was excited by the appearance of a table cloth hanging out from the third story of a hatter's shop, 228 Piccadilly, close to the corner of the Haymarket. Many were the rumours and conjectures as to the cause, and on inquiry we found it to be as follows:—A gentleman who lodged on the third floor of the house was pursued by two sheriffs' officers, against whom he shut and bolted the doors of his apartments. On the officers threatening to break open the same the servant, fearful that something worse than debt was the cause of the lodger's resistance, called in one of the C division of police, who, on ascertaining the real cause, told her he could not interfere. In the meantime the gentleman inside, taking advantage of the law being discussed on the stairs outside, tied a table-cloth to the balustrade, by which he descended to the balcony on the first floor, from which he easily escaped, and is still unheard of, to the great mortification of his pursuers.—*Morning paper.*

RECIPROCAL PITY.—How comparative is happiness! I never lay my head upon my pillow, but I am grateful to Providence that I was not born in Turkey; while the fair Osmanlies in their turn pity the Frank women with a depth of sentiment almost ludicrous. They can imagine no slavery comparable with our's—we take so much trouble to attain such slight ends—we run about from conntry to country, to see sights which we must regret when we leave them—we are so blent will all the anxieties and cares of our male relations—we expose ourselves to danger, and brave difficulties suited only to men—we have to contend with such trials and temptations, from our constant contact with the opposite sex in short, they regard us as slaves, buying our comparative liberty at a price so mighty, that they are unable to estimate its extent and then, the hardship of wearing our faces uncovered, and exposing them to the sun and wind, when we might veil them comfortably with a *yashmac*! Not a day passes in which they have commerce with a Frank, but they return thanks to Allah that they are not European women! *City of the Sultan.*

A quaint old author denounces oysters as being ungodly, uncharitabte, and unprofitable meat; ungodly, because they are eaten without grace; uncharitable, because they leave nothing but shells; and unprofitable, because they must swim in wine.

A King can make a man honourable, and right honourable, but he cannot make *a man of honour*.

ARDENT SPIRITS.—Sir Astley Cooper says, "I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them evil spirits; and if persons could witness the white livers, the dropsies, and the shattered nervous systems which I have seen, as the consequence of drinking them, they would be aware that spirits and poison are synonymous terms." Dr. Lettsom declares that "nearly all the illness of his adult patients, and most of the cases of sudden death, were occasioned by the practice of taking a glass of spirits and water after dinner?" and Dr. Trotter fully confirms the opinion. Dr. Buchan says, "malt liquor occasions obstructions, inflammations of the lungs, which are brought on by the glutimous and indigeslible nature of strong ale;" and he tells us that "wine and spirits are still worse, as they inflame the blood, and tear the tender vessels of the lungs to pieces." Dr. Beddoe tells us that "vinous liquors are two-edged swords. Wine, by its first operation, promotes indigestion; and by its second, even if genuine (far from being always the case), is changed to vinegar in the stomach. A Dublin physician tells us that "if an end were put to the drinking of port, sherry, punch, &c. physicians and apothecaries would be ruined, and medical halls would be quite unnecessary." He farther adds, that "if ten young men of the age of twenty-one years, drink a glass of ardent spirits a pint of port or sherry per day; the lives of eight of them would be shortened by ten or fifteen years." Dr. Bucher United States) tells us, that "strong beer has power to allay intemperate habits, but that it will finish what ardent spirits began." He farther adds, that "beer gives us the tranquility of the idiot, and ardent spirits the phrensy of a Demon," Dr. J. Barker (United States) tells us "that General Jackson observed that soldiers who drank nothing but cold water endured hard duty and excessive cold much better than other soldiers who drank intoxicating liquors." Dr. Paris observes, that "happy is the man who considers water as the best drink."

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—There are, perhaps, no services which in England are more amply remunerated than those of domestic servants. While all other classes have suffered a great depreciation during the last twenty years, the wages paid to domestic servants have undoubtedly increased. The ordinary items of the expenditure of this class have also very considerably diminished; the cost of clothing, which we presume, constitutes the chief disbursement of female domestic servants, has diminished since the peace, at least 80 per cent. Hence the 15*l.* now paid as yearly wages, is equivalent to 27*l.* 20 years since. The number of female servants in Britain is upwards of 700,000; and if their ages were calculated, we do not doubt it would be found that two-thirds of all the British damsels, between the ages of 15 and 25 are domestic servants; yet, notwithstanding this immense supply of female labourers, the demand is superior to it; their wages rise, and their prosperity is strikingly evinced by their elegant garments and costly decoration. Male servants are not so numerous, yet the demand is superior to the supply; and the services of a footman, gratuitously educated at the parish school, already command an equal remuneration, and promise to command a higher price, than the service of a curate, who had expended large sums in the acquirement of classic lore at the universities. This proves that the useful are beginning to be appreciated.—*Browning's Condition of Great Britain.*

A splendid Archery *Fete* was given on Tuesday last, by W. Harrison, Esq., at his seat at Cheshunt, to about 300 of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. There were four prizes contended for, which were adjudged as follows:—first, Sir Henry Meux's eldest son; second, Miss Meux; third, Miss Chauncy Munden; Fourth, Mr. Montague Harrison. Four tables, covered with the choicest wines, fruits, &c., were set out, some on the lawn, others in the house, for the refreshment of the very select and numerous company assembled. We were highly delighted with the rare and beautiful plants (some of them very scarce exotics), which, here and there, attracted attention, and which fully vindicated the learned owner's claim to the title of the most spirited cultivator of horticultural rarities in the county. The fruit, which was the produce of the worthy gentleman's garden, was greatly admired, being the same as obtained for Mr Pratt (his gardener) numerous prizes at the Hertford show on the previous Thursday, The company, after a most delightful entertainment, departed highly gratified.

A NEW BRIDGE.—The scientific men and others, who attended Mr. Brunel's premises last week to see the state of the Tunnel, were gratified by the inspection of a curious bridge which that skilful engineer has lately invented. This machine, or trajectus. is so constructed that it requires no other support than two piers, between two arches, which may be made to any span or elevation. It is balanced by a weight at one end, and seems an admirable machine, which may be fixed, at small expense, upon rivers of ordinary breadth. It is formed of iron and brass work, and considered a most admirable invention.

WOMAN.—A woman's head is usually over ears in the heart. Man seems to have been designed for the superior being of the two; but as things are. I think women are generally better creatures then men. They have take universally, weaker appetites and intellects but they have much stronger affections. A man with a bad heart has been sometimes saved by a strong head.

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